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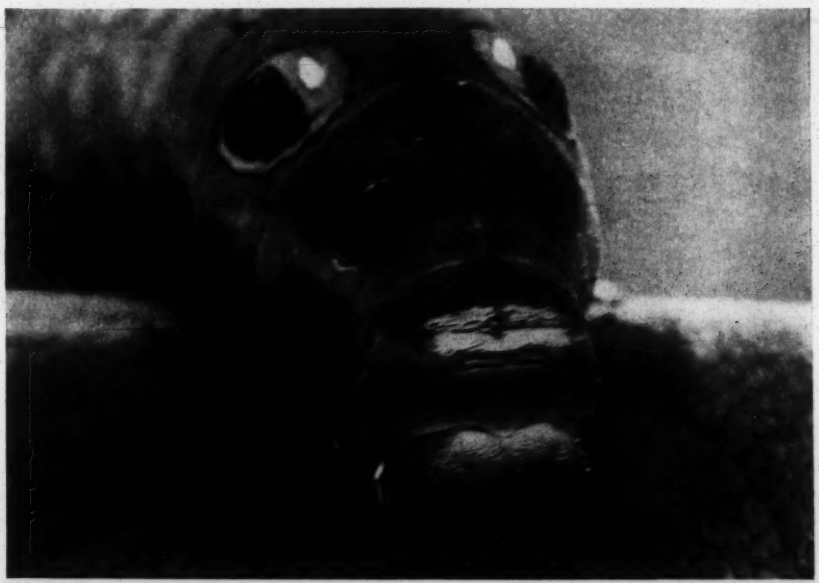

Photograph by David Fairchild

CAMOUFLAGE GIVES HIM FALSE EYES FOR THE EYES OF THE ENEMY

Only a fond and observant friend could recognize in this ferocious-looking green caterpillar the graceful black-and-gold Swallow-tail Butterfly which he will become next season. Nature employs several camouflage artifices to protect the grub stage of the Swallow-tails. First, the caterpillar is made inconspicuous among the leaves on which he feeds by a coat of harmonizing leaf green. Then, to terrify any enemies that happen to notice him, he wears a pair of huge sightless eyespots, black-rimmed orbs of yellow with bright staring "pupils" of blue and black. His real eyes, on the small front oval which is his whole head, are so small that they do not show in this greatly enlarged photograph (Bulletin No. 3).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Pivotal Bulgaria Is Smallest of Independent Balkans

A LITTLE nation the size of Ohio, between the Danube and two seas, Bulgaria was once the largest of the Balkan countries, with a decisive influence in the affairs of that stormy corner of southeastern Europe.

Now the country has again had the painful experience of occupying a decisive position. Pressed by Germany, warned by Britain, with armed forces of the one power on her northern frontier in Romania and of the other on the south in Greece, Bulgaria has been a storm center for weeks.

The news of Bulgaria's joint declaration with Turkey of their policy of neutrality and non-aggression was acknowledged in the press of many nations as a milestone in Balkan affairs.

Known as "Nation of Villagers"

The land of the Bulgars, which again is affecting the fate of its larger neighbors, has been the smallest of the Balkan nations since Albania lost its independence to Italy. Less than half as large as Yugoslavia, the country has an area of 42,705 square miles.

Most of the more than six million people are Bulgars, but Turks form a minority estimated at 11 per cent of the population. Another four or five per cent consists of non-Bulgarian inhabitants, divided among Romanian, Greek, Armenian, Serbian, and other nationalities, with a few Jews.

Sofiya (Sofia), the capital, holds some 290,000 inhabitants (illustration, next page). But most Bulgarian cities are well below the 100,000 mark. For this Balkan country well deserves its name, the "nation of villagers."

Some four-fifths of the hard-working citizens till the soil. Grazing and lumbering are other occupations of the people. There is some mining, but the rich mineral wealth reported in the hills and mountains of Bulgaria on the whole still awaits development. Manufacturing there is still in its infancy.

With a generally rural set-up, farm and forest products naturally make up most of Bulgaria's exports—eggs, corn, livestock, wheat, tobacco, and rose essence.

Imports are largely cotton and wool, machinery, automobiles, and other manufactured goods.

Lost the Aegean Sea Outlet in World War

Germany is Bulgaria's No. 1 trader, ranking far in advance of the next best on the commercial lists, Italy.

Ruler of the people whose country forms a vital communication link in southeast Europe—strategic in economic affairs as well as in war—is King Boris III. Succeeding to the throne in 1918, he has a world-wide reputation as an informal but dynamic monarch, whose hobby for driving locomotives has won for him first-class amateur standing as a railway engineer.

Bulgaria is strategically located in the heart of the Balkan states with the Black Sea to the east and the Aegean not far to the south. Surrounded on the north, west, and south by Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey, bounded on the east by the Black Sea, this highly nationalistic land has long played an important rôle in the affairs of southeast Europe.

Since Bulgaria in 1878 won from Turkey the autonomy which was later turned into complete independence, her boundaries have expanded and contracted like an accordion in action.

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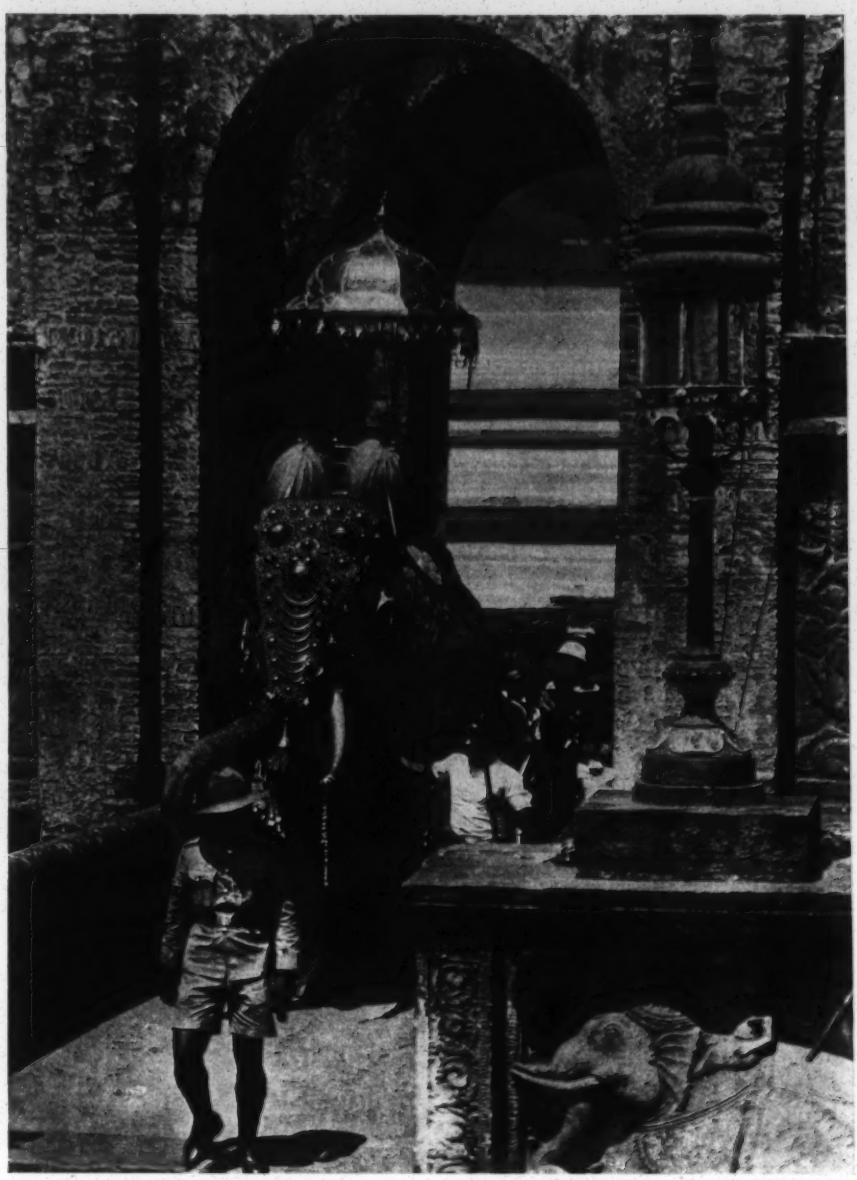

© G. Burroughs

THE POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE OF THE ORIENT ACKNOWLEDGE BRITAIN'S RULE

Ceylon, the spicy island off India's coast in the Bay of Bengal, is one of the most colorful of Britain's holdings in the Orient. In Kandy, the island's ancient capital city, an annual event is the dramatic spectacle of the Perahera processions, staged in honor of the right eyetooth of Buddha enshrined in the Temple of the Tooth (background). The central figure is the specially fattened temple elephant (center), with tusks sheathed in gold and blanket embroidered with gold and silver; after he descends the stairs, a long strip of rug will be laid for him to walk on. The honor paid elephants is shown by the bas-reliefs. The inner Temple of the Tooth has silver floors and silver doors in carved ivory frames (Bulletin No. 5).

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All Aboard for Bolama! Africa's New *Clipper* Stop

THE new westbound air route of the transatlantic *Clipper* flights has taken American visitors and attention to a part of Africa scarcely thought of since the abolition of slavery in the United States—Portuguese Guinea.

From Lisbon, Portugal, the new route leads to Bolama, on the coast of Portuguese Guinea, and from there across the Atlantic to the United States by way of Trinidad and Puerto Rico.

The routing of planes through Bolama emphasizes the strategic importance of Africa's western shoulder. Here is not only the aerial jumping-off place for northern and central South America, but also the best-situated region for bases to patrol the shipping lanes between Europe and the South Atlantic. Bolama is less than 150 miles south of Dakar, which has been the African take-off point for the South Atlantic air route to Natal in Brazil. Portuguese Guinea's coastal points are 15 or 20 miles nearer Natal than Dakar is. Thus, although Dakar in French West Africa has some advantages, Portuguese Guinea is the political unit on the Atlantic shore of the Old World nearest to the New World mainland of South America.

Diniz Diaz Found Black Kingdom for Slave Traders

Only slightly larger in area than the Netherlands, Portuguese Guinea is the middle-sized of five remaining units in Portugal's formerly vast colonial empire. Its area of 13,944 square miles is mostly low-lying forest and savanna land, with a coast much indented by inlets and river mouths.

Like the discovery of America, the unveiling of Portuguese Guinea was a by-product of Europe's longing for a direct sea route to the Orient. Portugal's enterprising Prince Henry "The Navigator" encouraged explorers to sail southward along the Atlantic coast of Africa in search of a route around the continent. In 1445 Diniz Diaz rounded westernmost Africa and discovered that the coast showed an eastward trend, holding out an unfulfilled promise of a short cut to India. It was Diaz also who reported the coastal kingdom of Guinea, a fertile country whose tribesmen were really black, whose ports were rich with spices and ivory. Merchants' interest in the new field of operations was soon surpassed by that of the slave traders.

Proposed Site of Monument to U. S. President Grant

Portuguese Guinea is still inhabited by the Mandingans, descendants of the Negro tribe who for almost a thousand years held sway over the Guinea coast. The name of their territory has been traced to the guinea, a coin minted for the African trade by the Royal Adventurers of England. The empire of the Mandingans caved in under the double pressure of Arab slave traders from the east and Europeans from the west, and the former Negro rulers were soon in high demand as slaves. Other tribes still numerous in the colony are the Balantas, the Manjacos, and the Fulas (illustration, next page).

In the 17th and 18th centuries, when the supplying of slaves to Brazil and Spanish America was a leading industry, the present Portuguese Guinea port of Bissau was the chief shipping point of the "black ivory."

Bolama, the capital of the colony, is situated on the shoreward side of an island just off the colony's mainland coast, where slave shipments were once so common. Near Bolama, future air passengers may see a monument to Ulysses S. Grant,

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In 1885, union with Eastern Rumelia (Thrace) extended the boundaries far south toward the Aegean Sea. The following year the border retreated, with territories relinquished to Turkey.

After the first Balkan War in 1912, when Bulgarians fought with Serbs, Greeks, and Montenegrins against the Turks, Bulgaria's acquisitions again expanded her boundaries westward and also southward all the way to the Aegean, opening up the route through to the Mediterranean. Almost immediately, however, this war was followed by another in 1913, in which Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro, plus Romania, joined with Turkey against Bulgaria, and their combined effort forced the latter country to give up many of her gains.

In the boundary settlements after the World War, during which Bulgaria was allied with the Central Powers, this nation lost to Greece the southern patch of land that gave her access to the Aegean Sea. It is this area to which Bulgaria has recently laid claim, plus certain others in Yugoslavia on the west.

In the northeast the region of Dobruja, which was transferred to Romania after her intervention in the Second Balkan War, was regained by Bulgaria in 1940 after Romania's extensive loss of territories to other neighbors.

Note: Additional information and photographs of Bulgaria are found in "Bulgaria, Farm Land Without a Farmhouse," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1932. See also "Along the Old Silk Routes," October, 1940; "The Battle-Line of Languages in Western Europe," February, 1923; and "The Whirlpool of the Balkans," February, 1921. And in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Bulgaria's Trade Long Dominated by Germany," January 27, 1941; "Why Are the Balkans the 'Powder Keg of Europe'?" November 4, 1940; and "Bulgaria, Land of Attar of Roses," March 11, 1935.

Bulgaria's position in the Balkan line-up may be located on the Map of Europe and the Near East, available at 50¢ (paper) and 75¢ (linen).

Bulletin No. 1, March 3, 1941.

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

EVEN BULGARIA'S CAPITAL IS A COUNTRY TOWN ON MARKET DAY

The weekly market at Sofiya (Sofia) brings country folk in sturdy and sober clothing to town to offer their wares for sale out of doors. One of the women (center) wears a lambskin coat with the wool turned snugly inside. The venders in this group offer sacks of fluffy raw wool, sheared from their own sheep. On the wall behind them hangs a painting which the artist hopes will find a purchaser at the produce market. At the extreme right is a basket of hard round rings of bread for sale.

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Camouflage Follows Law of the Jungle

MODERN camouflage has become the grim art of applying deceptive make-up to the face of the earth. In addition to blurring the outline of relatively small objects, such as gun emplacements or ships, for the present hostilities, camouflage attempts to hide geographical features like clearings in forests, or military objectives like acres of factories. Applying the principle to a peacetime problem, a California city has recently had its huge gas tank camouflaged to blend painlessly into the pleasant landscape.

For many of these new developments, which have drafted the artist into the front line of defense, man has taken a tip from the animals, so that protective coloration is no longer limited to the animal kingdom.

Animals Blended with Background Colors of Snow or Jungle

The art of camouflage, in fact, is an old story to trapdoor spiders, caterpillars (illustration, cover), snowshoe rabbits, moths, polar bears, and many other creatures whose coloring makes them safely inconspicuous against their background of jungle or snow (illustration, next page).

The dazzle patterns of ship camouflage in the last war, used to deceive the submarine with respect to speed and direction, have been abandoned by the British in favor of a paint of seascape gray to make ships on a gray sea less visible to airplanes. Greeks in the present conflict resorted to pastel shades of paint to make bridges and other objectives less noticeable from the air. White uniforms for the sub-Arctic fighters of Finland and Russia served well against snowy background. Dummy objectives painted on canvas now draw air attack away from the real objectives.

In the Saar region the Germans are reported concealing miniature forts in the form of gasoline filling stations, inns, peasants' cottages, or factory workers' homes, with curtained windows painted on armor plate. Papier-mâché hollow "tree trunks" serve as observation posts.

Soldiers of Israel Used "Trick" Lights

In its broader sense of devices for deceiving the enemy, camouflage has been traced back to earliest history. Gideon, who delivered Israel from the Midianites and other desert hordes, drove the Midianite army into night flight with but 300 of his clansmen, by equipping each man with a light at a time when only the commander of a company usually carried a light, thus creating the impression of a vast force.

In the 4th century B.C., when Dionysius with a larger fleet of triremes was pursuing Aristides in the Mediterranean, the latter escaped at night by the simple expedient of setting lanterns afloat on the water; having extinguished the lights on board, his ships then rowed off in another direction.

Early in the Christian era the Greeks painted their ships with deceptive effect. One captain, wishing to pass enemy craft lying off the harbor, painted his ship the color of the enemy's and was out of range before the trick was discovered.

Even the pirate ships were sometimes painted a sea-blue to decrease visibility, and naval strategists were opposing white ships and uniforms and explaining the advantage of sea-blue ships and sails to avoid detection.

One well-known artifice occurs in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. A prophecy as-

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leader in the war that freed slaves in the United States. It has been planned to erect the memorial in recognition of his official affirmation in 1870 of Portugal's possession of Bolama Island, when Portugal and Great Britain submitted their ownership dispute to him for arbitration.

A little patch of Portuguese influence entirely surrounded on the landward side by French African territory, the colony is still largely undeveloped. Inland from the few small coastal ports, civilization soon gives way to a forest and savanna country, where elephants, hippopotamuses, chimpanzees, wild boars, and other animals are found.

Airplanes are not entirely new to the colony, for there has been an air field at Bolama for some time. When natives revolted on an island off the coast, an airplane was sent to quell the outbreak. Though it was the first the savages had ever seen, they did not flee in terror but bravely rushed out to attack it with every weapon available.

Rice, palm oil, seeds, and hides are the chief commercial products of the colony. The population is about 415,000, including about 2,000 Europeans. A small military force of less than 300 men, mostly natives, is maintained to keep order.

Note: See also "By Seaplane to Six Continents" in the *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1928.

Portuguese Guinea and its *Clipper* port, Bolama, can be located on The Society's Map of the Atlantic Ocean. Other Atlantic air routes are indicated by red dash lines on this map. Copies of the map are available at The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at 50¢ (paper) and 75¢ (linen).

Bulletin No. 2, March 3, 1941.

Photograph from Comdr. Francesco de Pinedo

BOLAMA'S THREE MUSKETEERS OF MUSIC MAKE THE VEGETATION SING

Portuguese Guinea, like the United States, has its professional musicians. His attendants may join the instrumentalist in singing, since no instrument in African music, even the tom-tom, is very popular without song. This primitive homegrown "violin," or lute, made by some local Stradivarius is entirely native in design and materials. Usually a big gourd or calabash supplies the sound box, with a hole cut in it for resonance. From one to six strings of fiber are stretched taut across a "bridge" made from the midrib of a palm leaf, and either played with a crude little bow or plucked. The Negro musicians show Arab influence from across the Sahara in their sandals, fezlike hats, and the enveloping robes covering their cotton suits with semi-long trousers and long sleeves.

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Spain: The "Hungry Man" of Europe

WHILE conversation elsewhere may turn toward food, Spain talks about famine. Not yet recovered from three years of war and nearly two years of post-war measures, the country that once demanded gold from the New World is now asking grain. Argentina has sold tons of corn and wheat to Spain, and is now searching for vessels to carry over shipments of milk and meat.

Under peacetime conditions, almost nine-tenths of Spain's land is productive, either for crops, herds and flocks (illustration, next page), orchards, or forests.

South Yields Fruit, Nuts, Wine, and Honey

Until quite recent years, grazing was promoted at the expense of agriculture and forestry. The forests, like those of so many lands, have been depleted through the ages by wanton cutting. Of forest products, pine timber and cork are most characteristic; in the south, the 125,000 palm trees of Elche furnish tons of dates.

Wheat, barley, oats, and rye are ordinarily the grain crops of the upland plains. In the south rice and cotton grow, and along the Mediterranean shores there is considerable silk culture. Along the Valencia coast, the countryside is usually patterned with vast groves of oranges and lemons of the finest quality. Almonds, hazel nuts, and peanuts, grapes and wines, olives and honey are other agricultural staples in normal times. Fishermen reap tunny, sardines, and cod from the seas.

Post-war food distribution has been hampered by many factors. Spain's total railway mileage and rolling stock are hardly adequate to handle her normal every-day shipments. For defensive reasons, the country built its main line railroads with a gauge wider than that found generally throughout the rest of Europe; this means that any supplies brought in from France must be transferred at the border into Spanish railway cars. Moreover, land restoration and the extension of agriculture have reached a level barely capable of supporting the 26,000,000 Spaniards only with the full peacetime attention of all the population.

Like Africa, Was Developed by Moors

After the rude awakening of defeat in the Spanish-American War of 1898, Spain emerged from lingering feudalism to find herself far outstripped by most of the other nations of Europe in industrial and commercial development. Yet three and a half centuries before, half the civilized world, including much of the Americas, formed a mighty pedestal of power supporting the dreaded throne of Spain.

Spain is geographically more akin to Africa than to Europe, according to many authorities. Semi-desert and oasis, scrubland and steppe are dominant features of Spain, as they are of near-by North Africa.

Spain occupies most of the Iberian Peninsula, sharing it only with Portugal. The high, dry, and windy upland known as the Meseta comprises three-fourths of Spain's area. Its grudging soil and inhospitable climate, with fierce extremes of heat and cold, have forced most of the population centers to the more temperate and fertile coastal regions.

The jagged Pyrenees Mountains have always walled off Iberia from easy contact with France and the rest of Europe, but the Strait of Gibraltar, to the invading Moor, was only a moat providing pleasant sailing from Africa. Interior Spain is partitioned by many barrier mountain ranges.

Even the "pure" Spaniard blends the blood of many old-time peoples in his

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sured Macbeth of safety until Birnam Wood in Perthshire, Scotland, should move toward his castle at Dunsinane. This occurred when the enemy advanced against him with each soldier concealed behind a branch of oak or sycamore.

Another well-known ruse occurs in the fiction of Dumas when the three musketeers, desiring to forestall attack while having their breakfast in peace, repaired to the abandoned bastion of St. Gervais in no man's land, and manned the parapet with enemy dead.

In the War between the States in America, trenches and breastworks were concealed by branches of trees. Hulls of merchant ships of those days were often painted black with gun ports simulated in white, thus taking on the appearance of men-of-war and frightening off attack.

Similarly, fort walls were checkered in black and white during the World War to hide gun locations.

Bulletin No. 3, March 3, 1941.

Photograph by George Shiras, 3d

REVERSING BLACKOUTS, HE TAUGHT WINTER SOLDIERS TO DISAPPEAR IN WHITE

The snowshoe rabbit's annual "white-out" has earned him the alternate name of varying hare. Brown in summer as the forest shade he frequents, with the coming winter he turns white to match the snow and becomes nearly indiscernible among the shadows on the irregular white surface. The same principle protects soldiers who don white over their uniforms for snow fighting as on the Russo-Finnish battleground of 1940.

A PLACE TO KEEP YOUR MAPS

For members, subscribers, and others who find it difficult to keep together their *Geographic* maps, the National Geographic Society offers a Map File, 10¾ by 7¾ inches, bound like a book in gold-embossed maroon buckram, with ten map pockets of heavy gray manila paper, plainly numbered. A correspondingly numbered blank list, on which the maps may be recorded, is attached inside the front cover. The file will hold in indexed order 20 maps, or 10 maps with their indexes. Price of the Map File is $2.50, postpaid in U. S. and possessions; elsewhere, $2.75 in U. S. funds.

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Asiatic Holdings of Great Britain in Shadow of "New Order"

THE crowded British island colony of Hong Kong, a European pebble beside the mountain of China, has been isolated from the Chinese mainland. Roads from the fertile interior ordinarily bearing food and supplies to the colony were blocked last month by Japanese holding the occupied portion of China. Shortly after, the British retaliated by mining the waters around Singapore.

Since British troops have been withdrawn from such important points along the Chinese coast as Shanghai and Tientsin, Hong Kong has been the last important area under British military protection in the Chinese theater of Japan's "New Order-in-Asia" efforts. But there are other British possessions in the south and west of Japan's present sphere of operations which are vital to the British Empire both for their extent and their strategic situation.

Britain's Last North China Spot Occupied by Japanese

A rough inventory of the Asiatic sector of Britain's Commonwealth of Nations (excluding Australia and its neighbors far to the south) adds up to more than two million square miles, with a population well up toward 380,000,00 people.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong is one of the smallest of these British territories, less than 400 square miles in extent, located on the underside of the great coastal bulge of southern China.

The last British military interest in northern China was the small naval anchorage off the island of Liukung Tao, at the entrance to the Weihaiwei Harbor. The island had in recent years been useful merely as a hospital and recreation base for seamen of the British Navy, whose ships occasionally anchored there. Japanese forces occupied the island in October, 1940.

Singapore in Midst of Island and Mainland Holdings

To the southwest, stretching deep into the Netherlands Indies, is British Malaya, with the powerful base of Singapore set like a loaded gun at the tip of the Malay Peninsula (illustration, next page).

East of it, across the China Sea, lies the big island of Borneo, whose northern and northeast sections are under British protection, while the southern two-thirds is ruled as part of the Netherlands Indies. The three British states of this territory—Sarawak, Brunei, and North Borneo—have a combined area of some 80,000 square miles and more than 1,400 miles of coastline. This long shore faces French Indo-China, about 600 miles away, a potential new theater of war since the Japanese have occupied positions in the north.

Farther west, at the broad northern part of the straggling Malay Peninsula that separates the Bay of Bengal from the China Sea, is the British province of Burma, covering more than 190,000 square miles and holding some fifteen million people. It is especially significant as the backdoor entrance to southwest China, by way of the famous Burma Road, the supply line to China's Chungking government.

On the east, Burma shares its borders with China, French Indo-China, and Siam. To the west, Burma leads to one of Britain's largest and most vital spheres of influence and control—the vast continent-like area of India.

A political patchwork, divided and subdivided under various forms of government, India as a whole includes both British India and the Native States under Indian princes; it counts a population of more than 350,000,000 people and a territorial range of more than 1,808,000 square miles. Just to the south lies the huge

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veins. In the south, Moorish blood has stayed with Moorish buildings, while in the north dwell the puzzling Basques, whose origin still mystifies ethnologists.

Between 712 and 718 the Moors from North Africa completely overran Spain. They brought to the country the orange and the mulberry, and long experience in making the desert bloom; their irrigation works were marvels of the age. The delicate arches and colonnades, and the massive towers of their architecture, are the finest monuments of southern Spain.

Spain is a treasure chest of important metals and minerals. Ores are her greatest exports. Despite great coal reserves, Spain must import quantities of the fuel, because her own resources are largely undeveloped. Spain's iron mines are among Europe's richest. Mineral production also includes copper, zinc, lead, silver, mercury, cobalt, manganese, sulphur, phosphates, and salt.

Apart from coal and coke, Spain's imports are mostly manufactured products —chemicals, machinery and other metal manufactures, and cotton—but she has considerable manufactures of cotton and woolen goods and paper. Cordovan leather originated in Córdoba; the town of Jerez made the first sherry.

Note: Additional material about Spain can be found in "We Escape from Madrid," *National Geographic Magazine*," February, 1937; "Turbulent Spain," October, 1936; "A Palette from Spain" also "Flashing Fashions of Old Spain" (duotone insert), March, 1936; "Montserrat, Spain's Mountain Shrine," January, 1933; "Madrid Out-of-Doors," August, 1931; "Pursuing Spanish Bypaths Northwest of Madrid," January, 1931; and "Seville, More Spanish Than Spain," "On the Bypaths of Spain," and "Barcelona, Pride of the Catalans," March, 1929.

Bulletin No. 4, March 3, 1941.

Photograph by Bartolmé Ros

DESERT-WISE MOORS BROUGHT FRUITFULNESS TO SEMI-DESERT SPAIN

Much of the country receives insufficient rain for good farming, but produces adequate pasturage. Before the 1936-39 revolution, Spain had more than 17 million sheep, and clusters of shepherds were not unusual, exchanging comments beside their munching flocks. Pigs, goats, cows, horses, mules, and donkeys also foraged over the extensive pastures in vast numbers. The semi-arid country's lack of water is apparent in the dry-season thinness of the Guadalquivir River at Córdoba, while the heavy old 16-arch bridge is obviously built for spring floods. Spain's productiveness increased with irrigation, introduced by Moorish invaders. The bridge also is a Moorish gift to Córdoba, erected on Roman foundations 12 centuries ago. Because of the guard which then watched over it, the structure is called the Bridge of the Moorish Watch. The old fortress of Calahorra Castle stands south of the bridge.

island of Ceylon, largest of several islands in the Bay of Bengal near the Indian peninsula (illustration, inside cover).

While, geographically speaking, India is on the borderline between the Middle East and the Far East, its northeast frontiers are close to southwest China, its southern extension on a line with Thailand and Malaya, and its people linked by many influences with the embattled area of Japan's sphere of influence.

Note: Additional material about Britain's Asiatic holdings can be found in "Burma Road, Back Door to China," also "Tin, the Cinderella Metal," *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1940; "Behind the News in Singapore," July, 1940; "1940 Paradox in Hong Kong," April, 1940; "Rubber: From Tree to Tires and Toys," February, 1940; "Far East Gibraltar in the Malay Jungle," May, 1938; "Britain's Far-Flung Outpost in China" (Hong Kong), March, 1938; "Perahera Processions of Ceylon," December, 1932; "Five Thousand Temples of Pagan," October, 1931; and "Working Teak in the Burma Forests," August, 1930.

British Empire outposts in Asia may be located on the Map of the Indian Ocean, a supplement to the March, 1941, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*. This map can be obtained from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at 50¢ (paper) and 75¢ (linen).

Bulletin No. 5, March 3, 1941.

Photograph by J. Baylor Roberts

SIGNS OF THE "STRAITS TIMES" SHOW SINGAPORE SHARING BRITAIN'S CRISIS

The 600,000 people of Singapore—Chinese, Malays, Javanese, Sikhs, and other Orientals—share the fortunes of the British Empire, now wearing a military aspect. Uniforms of Royal Air Force officers dominate this street scene near the waterfront in front of the Union Building, which contains the office headquarters of both the Air Force and the United States Consul General. Among the tropical military uniforms and linen suits of Europeans, the natives show their Malay traditions by their use of the sarong and Moslem influence in their fez. The *Straits Times* newsboy, in his long sarong, lets his headlines speak for themselves on a news flash sheet, London-style. Johore, where "fear and distrust" prevailed in a recent crisis, is the mainland state just north of the oval island on which Singapore stands.